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world were to make it clear to the whole world by such an agreement that in no circumstances were they going to war again, I venture to say that it would have a beneficent effect. * * * In entering into an agreement of that kind there would be risks, and you would have to be prepared for some sacrifice of national pride in such an agreement as that proposed by the United States. I should be delighted to receive such a proposal. I should consider it something so far-reaching in its consequences that it would require not only the signatures of both governments but the deliberately decided sanction of Parliament. That, I believe, would be obtained.

The general adoption of such a system might leave some armies and navies still in existence, but they would remain not in rivalry, but as the world's police.

In concluding his address, the enlightened statesman added:

Nations are in bondage to army and navy expenditure. May the time soon come when they shall realize that the law is a better remedy than force.

The pronouncement of Sir Edward Grey was received with cheers. The leader of the opposition expressed approval and pledged his party to the support of such a treaty, and the daily press of all shades of opinion has voiced approval. It is, therefore, not unreasonable to suppose that a general treaty of arbitration without reserves, between Great Britain and the United States is likely to be concluded in the near future, and it may well be that before the present issue of the JOURNAL appears such a treaty will be presented to the Parliament of Great Britain and the Congress of the United States. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

GUSTAV MOYNIER, 1829-1910. HENRI DUNANT, 1828-1910

To the former is due the imperishable renown of having conceived and propagated the idea of creating in all countries and maintaining permanent associations of volunteers with the object of supplying the insufficiency of sanitary means for ameliorating the unfortunate condition of the wounded of armies in campaign. To the latter equal credit and renown must be awarded for taking up the proposals of M. Dunant and of elaborating the rules and regulations that would give practical effect to the proposals of his colleague. The one proposed the means that might be adopted; the other devised the machinery for applying those means to the desired end, followed those measures step by step in their evolution and saw them adopted and made effective by all civilized people.

M. Dunant was keenly appreciative of the fact that the medical and

surgical personnel and equipment of modern armies was woefully inadequate and always would be to ensure for the wounded in battle the ordinary care which was required in order that these helpless individuals, entirely dependent upon others for any care, might be relieved or their sufferings ameliorated. In his thrilling publication *The Souvenir of Solferino* he drew a picture of the aftermath of a modern battle that stirred all civilized peoples.

This work was published and privately distributed early in 1863. A copy was given by the author to Gustav Moynier, then president of the Society of Public Utility in Geneva, and this public-spirited and able young lawyer, finding that M. Dunant had no definite plan for realizing his ideals, saw in the proposal a seed that could or might be made to germinate and fructify, but it is more than doubtful if Dunant was endowed with the faculties essential to a realization of his beneficent ideals. To state the case briefly, Dunant seems to have been an idealist in whose brain originated a grand humanitarian conception, while Moynier was an organizer and builder, a constructive statesman. The former had a winning personality and brilliant mental endowments and was a most forceful writer; besides, he had a large acquaintance in European capitals and means of approach and access to the highest and most influential. In the use of these capacities he was of vast assistance to his colleague, for which full acknowledgments have been often made.

The Genevese Society was presided over by M. Moynier, and, at his instance, appointed a commission of five to study Dunant's inchoate plans. Dufour, the venerable commander-in-chief of the Swiss Army, was its chairman, Moynier vice-chairman, doctors of medicine Munoir and Appia members, and M. Dunant secretary. They formulated a project for an unofficial gathering or conference of delegates from European countries to be called by their own Genevese Society to discuss and recommend action on certain basic principles stated by the commission of five. Their views were submitted in the form of a "Project of Agreement" designed to give effect to the proposals of M. Dunant as outlined in his brochure.

The Society of Public Utility of Geneva was hardly known outside of its own Swiss canton, but the members of its commission, especially its president, were well known in France, the German States, Italy, Austria and Belgium, and M. Dunant was widely and favorably known in all the

European capitals; he assumed the role of a propagandist. At his own charge he visited many of the European capitals, obtained audiences with the sovereigns and others in power and induced them to send delegates to the proposed conference. It is doubtful if there was then in Europe any other man who would have been so successful, coming as he so recently had from the Italian battle-fields and picturing as he so vividly did the almost unspeakable horrors of war.

The proposed conference met in Geneva October 26, 1863, fourteen governments being represented by eighteen delegates and six philanthropic institutions besides the five members of the commission named by the Swiss society. The result of the deliberations and recommendations, in which were embodied the conception of M. Dunant as elaborated by M. Moynier, was the basis upon which the fabric now called the Red Cross was built.

But the deliberations of this body could have no other character than should be accorded to the deliberations and conclusions of an unofficial body of distinguished persons. If real effect was to be accorded to their actions and the obligations imposed on the states whose delegates were participators in the deliberations, an international agreement to that end was necessary to be arranged by plenipotentiaries. The Swiss Federal Council was ready to propose such a conference but the patronage of some one or more of the great powers was felt to be necessary to ensure the general acceptance of invitations by other states.

M. Dunant again assumed the role of propagandist. Overcoming opposition by the French Minister of War, he secured the endorsement of Napoleon III to the call and after a visit to other capitals, the acceptance of the invitation by twelve states. The personal influence of M. Dunant in securing this attendance of many of the plenipotentiaries has been generally recognized as of very great importance, and he soon had the satisfaction of knowing that the principles he had enunciated and the plan proposed had been embodied into public law of twelve European states.

Of course there yet remained the vast work of effecting such an organization in the signatory states of National Red Cross Societies as would ensure their discharge of the functions assigned.

This was the splendid work of M. Moynier almost unaided, for in 1867 M. Dunant disappeared from public notice — this at the age of 39 years. The reasons for his self-effacement are obscure, but the fact is undisputed that at this time he separated himself from his family and retired to an

obscure village in Switzerland, where he spent the remainder of his days, his poverty relieved to a small extent by a small pension given by the Empress of Russia. His biographers have mentioned that in his efforts to promote the cause upon which he had set his heart he had expended his private fortune; but in 1897 he was the recipient of half of the first Nobel Prize of 208,000 francs; the other half of this sum being awarded to Frederick Passy, who had devoted himself for nearly a lifetime in efforts to make war impossible. Dunant in eight years had seen launched a work that was to bring hope and succor to the wounded on all battle-fields and ameliorate the horrors of war.

In 1897 the Swiss Federal Council awarded to Dunant a prize of 1,780 francs, styling him "The Founder of the Red Cross and the Promoter of the Convention of Geneva." The same year the International Congress of Medicine, sitting at Moscow, awarded him a prize of 5,000 francs "for eminent services in the cause of suffering humanity." That M. Moynier was indebted to M. Dunant for the conception of the idea of the international organization of what we now know as the Red Cross the former has fully and frankly admitted, but the world recognizes the fact that the idea outlined in the *Souvenir of Solferino* would not have been embodied into public law had it not been for the persistent efforts of the president of the Genevese Society of Public Utility; to recount his efforts in detail would extend this comment beyond assigned limits.

Educated as a lawyer and a profound student of international law, he brought to the task qualifications exactly suited to the undertaking. He understood what was possible and what was impossible of accomplishment in respect of world agreements; what to propose and what to ignore of the many plans and ideas of the wise and the unwise humanitarians. He was a man of infinite tact and of good judgment, firm in standing for essentials and yielding in others not essential.

The commission of which he was the most active member, appointed in 1863, by the Genevese Committee of Public Utility, found its existence perpetuated in what has since become the International Committee of the Red Cross. M. Moynier was its first president, and he continued until the day of his death, a period of forty-seven years. This committee acts as an office or channel of communication between the national societies of all countries, aiding and promoting all worthy efforts leading to better and more efficient organization and results. Its president saw these societies organized to the number of forty-three and watched their beneficent work in many wars and campaigns in Europe, Asia, Africa, America and the Orient.

M. Moynier was the honorary president of the French Society of International Right, and was the recipient of some fifty decorations and titles from the sovereigns and heraldic orders of Europe. Notwithstanding the unfortunate and most regrettable termination of the career of one of these notable characters in history, the memory of both will be cherished as long as the Red Cross endures or until there be found a substitute for

God's most dreaded instrument
In working out a pure intent
Is man, arrayed for mutual slaughter.
Yea, Carnage is his daughter.

JOINT RESOLUTION EXPRESSING THE OPINION OF THE CONGRESS OF THE
UNITED STATES AS TO THE PROPRIETY OF A JOINT AGREEMENT BE-
TWEEN THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENTS OF AMERICA FOR THE MUTUAL
GUARANTY OF THEIR SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY.

On January 25, 1911, Mr. Slayden, Member of Congress from Texas, introduced in the House of Representatives the following important resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following resolution adopted by a unanimous vote of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, at San Antonio, Texas, November twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and ten, be, and hereby is, commended to the President of the United States, and his action in accordance with the sentiment of the resolution is earnestly requested:

"Whereas, in the opinion of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, now in convention, the peace and the commercial development of the American Continent would be more certainly and speedily secured if the various South, Central, and North American Governments were reasonably assured against the forced permanent loss of territory as a consequence of war or otherwise: Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the President and the Secretary of State of the United States be requested to enter into negotiations for the making of a treaty that will forever quiet the territorial titles of the various American States; and be it further

"Resolved, That this Congress heartily indorses the idea of the arbitration of all international disputes and their settlement, if necessary, in the great peace court of the world at The Hague."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, by which body it was unanimously approved, and Mr. Garner on behalf of the Committee submitted the following favorable report:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 278) expressing the opinion of the Congress of the United States as to the propriety of a joint agreement between the various Governments of